

David P. Fleming
Senior Legal Counsel, Gannett Co., Inc.
General Counsel, Gannett Broadcasting



June 23, 2006

VIA E-MAIL AND ECFS

Mr. Shaun Maher
Federal Communications Commission
Room 2-A820
445 Twelfth Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Re: Multimedia Holdings Corporation
KUSA-DT, Denver, CO (Facility ID 23074)
MB Docket No. 03-15
Notice of DTV Construction Permit Deadline Date Falling
After "Use it or Lose it" July 1, 2006 Deadline

Dear Mr Maher:

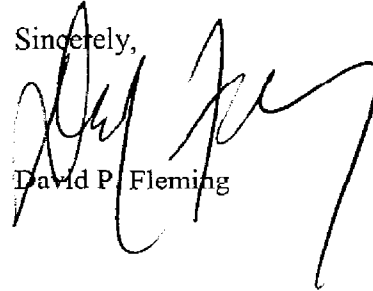
Multimedia Holdings Corporation ("MHC"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gannett Co., Inc., is licensee of broadcast television station KUSA-TV and permittee of KUSA-DT, Denver, Colorado, files this letter to inform the FCC that KUSA is not subject to the July 1, 2006 "Use it or Lose it" maximization/replication deadline date for DTV licensees because KUSA-DT's Construction Permit (FCC File No. BPCT-20020813ABP) expires December 3, 2006. Pursuant to the FCC's *Public Notice* in this docket released June 14, 2006, stations holding Construction Permits with an expiration/deadline dates falling after July 1, 2006 must meet the replication/maximization interference protection deadline specified in their Construction Permit rather than the July 1, 2006 deadline.

Further, KUSA-DT operates at reduced power pursuant to Special Temporary Authorization originally issued by the FCC on October 8, 2002, as extended. The last STA extension expired July 1, 2005, and KUSA filed a subsequent extension request with the FCC on June 1, 2005 (FCC File No. BEDSTA-20050602ADE). To date, that request is in accepted for filing status and currently pending at the FCC. (See attached status report)

Neither MHC nor any party to this request is subject to denial of Federal benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. § 853a.

If further information is required, please contact me or my legal assistant, Linda Carducci, at (703) 854-6899.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David P. Fleming", written over the printed name.

David P. Fleming

**STATUS REPORT ON LAKE CEDAR GROUP
MULTI-USER TOWER ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
AS OF JUNE 23, 2006**

The Commission is well aware of the long history of the Lookout Mountain zoning litigation, as set forth in prior requests for extension of time to construct, and will not be repeated here. The recent status is as follows:

On September 17, 2003, the City of Golden, CARE and other parties (the "Plaintiffs") filed a Complaint with the District Court, County of Jefferson, Colorado, seeking review of the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners' grant of Lake Cedar's rezoning application, along with a claim for preliminary and permanent injunction and declaratory relief (Case No. 03 CV 3045). Lake Cedar filed a motion seeking dismissal of the injunction claims and the declaratory judgment claim. On December 12, 2003, the Court dismissed the declaratory judgment claim but allowed the injunction claims to proceed. Lake Cedar filed an Answer to the Complaint on December 22, 2003.

On January 16, 2004, Plaintiffs filed a Motion to Stay the Effect of the Zoning Resolution and for Preliminary Injunction seeking to enjoin the Board from issuing development and building permits and seeking to enjoin Lake Cedar from continuing development and construction of the new tower. Plaintiff's Motion also sought to stay the effect of the Board's August 19, 2003 grant of rezoning. After pleadings were filed, a one-day hearing on the Motion was heard on March 26, 2004 at the conclusion of which District Judge R. Brooke Jackson entered a preliminary stay order enjoining the County from allowing Lake Cedar to begin construction of its proposed multi-user telecommunications tower pending: (1) the County permitting Plaintiffs to respond in a meaningful way to certain so-called "late-filed" documents; and (2) the County receiving and considering competent evidence on the "guy wire failure" issue.

In accordance with the Court's order, after notice as provided by law, the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners held further hearings on August 12 and August 17, 2004 for the taking of evidence and the hearing of argument on the two issues specified by the Court and on August 31, 2004, for the purpose of rendering a decision. On August 31, the Board found that "the applied for rezoning is in its (*sic*) best interest of the health, safety, morals, convenience, order, prosperity and welfare of the residents of Jefferson County" and unanimously voted to adopt the resolution approving the rezoning of the Lookout Mountain site to accommodate the Lake Cedar tower as proposed in the Site Development Plan.

On September 3, 2004, Lake Cedar filed with the Court a Status Report requesting confirmation that the County's further hearing and decision complied with the Court's order of March 26, 2004 and, therefore, the stay order was lifted by its own terms. Jefferson County on September 7, 2004 joined in the Lake Cedar Status Report stating "the Board believes it has fully complied with the Court's 'stay order,' and agrees [with Lake Cedar] that the stay order should be vacated" and sought the Court's "guidance with regard to scheduling further proceedings. . . ." By handwritten order of September 13, 2004, Judge Jackson ruled that "the parties may re-

brief the issue and/or set another hearing. The Court will not lift the stay based upon the defendant's request alone (without complying w/ C.R.C.P. 121 §1015(8) either)."

On September 20, 2004 Lake Cedar filed a Motion to Lift Stay which was joined in by the County and opposed by Plaintiffs. On September 29, 2004, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Leave to File an Amended Complaint. After the receipt of other pleadings, Judge Jackson, on October 25, 2004, issued an Order stating:

The [Jefferson County] Board has since conducted additional hearings and has reaffirmed its decision to permit Lake Cedar to proceed with construction. Lake Cedar wants the preliminary injunction lifted. Plaintiffs oppose the motion. They note that the Board has not yet certified a record of its additional hearings. They argue that the certified record will demonstrate that the Board has still not received competent evidence concerning the guy wire issue, and that it makes no sense to dissolve the preliminary injunction with a permanent injunction hearing yet to come.

Given plaintiffs' representation as to what the certified record will demonstrate concerning the guy wire issue, the Court at this time denies the motion to lift the stay. I caution plaintiffs, however, to keep in mind the narrow focus of the remand order and the limited jurisdiction of courts in respect to review of administrative action under C.R.C.P. 106(a)(4).

The Court directs the Board to certify the record as soon as possible, and it directs the parties to set a permanent injunction hearing promptly after the record is certified. If it appears that the plaintiffs are not complying with the latter direction, the Court may reconsider this order. To the extent plaintiffs' motion for filing a certification of record is not rendered moot by the foregoing direction to the Board, it is denied. The Court's intent is that the Board certify a record of the proceedings on remand, as a supplement to the record previously certified.

Plaintiffs' motion for leave to amend the complaint is denied.

The Jefferson County Board of Commissioners certified the record of the proceedings on remand and the issues concerning whether the Court should issue a permanent injunction prohibiting the Board from allowing construction of the proposed tower was fully briefed by the parties. Counsel for appellant City of Golden set a permanent injunction hearing for July 22, 2005.

By Order of May 4, 2005, noting that the rule governing the appeal does not permit the submission of new evidence and that it had the record and the parties' briefing of the legal arguments, the Court found "that another hearing would not be of material assistance to the Court in resolving the issues presented. Accordingly the Court vacates the scheduled July 22, 2005 hearing."

The May 4 Order points out that the briefs of plaintiffs with regard to their request for a permanent injunction now refer to that portion of §15.F.2.b(2) of the County's regulation

which states that “Where more than one tower is located on a site, the set back between such towers shall be sufficient to prevent multiple failures in the event one tower fails.” The Order summarizes plaintiffs’ argument as follows:

Plaintiffs envision three scenarios in which they say the “multiple tower failure” problem could occur: (1) the new 730-foot tower could fall onto the existing Channel 4 tower that is 683 feet away; (2) the new tower or its guys could sever the guy wire of the Channel 4 tower, which might fall on an occupied home that is within 200 feet of the base of that tower; (3) Channel 4 tower could fail and sever the guy wires supporting the new tower. However, to the extent that these scenarios do not threaten harm to any person or to any property other than the towers themselves, as appears to be the case with number 3 and possibly number 1, they do not support the plaintiffs’ position. The towers are the property of television stations or their Lake Cedar consortium. It is explicit in the first sentence of §15.F.2.b.(2), and at least implicit in the remainder, that the purpose of the regulation is the protection of the public and the protection of property other than the property of the tower owners. Plaintiffs are not in a position to assert potential damage to the towers of owners as a basis to resist construction of the new tower.

Plaintiffs’ argument is perhaps best stated in their description of scenario number 2:

As is evident from the Lake Cedar site plan, the guy wires supporting the Channel 4 tower are even closer to the base of the HDTV Tower mast: a distance of only 220 feet. R. 13178. (Set Back drawing); R. 15208 (Barrett Presentation) & R. 15287 (Setback Drawing). Lake Cedar’s own witnesses have acknowledged in written and oral testimony that the Channel 4 tower guy wires are within the radius of debris fall and failure of the HDTV Tower. R. 13392 (Malouf Report) & R. 15945 (Malouf testimony)(testimony that conservatively estimated tower fall debris radius is 80% of tower height, which in this case, is 584 feet). *Failure of the HDTV Tower or its guy wires during the construction could sever the east guy wires of the Channel 4 tower, which would likely cause the 843 foot Channel 4 tower to fall to the west, where the nearest occupied home is only 200 feet from the base of that tower (well within the 80 percent of tower height that Lake Cedar’s witnesses admit constitutes the ‘fall zone’).* R. 13178. (Emphasis added by Court).

The key conclusion is that failure of the new tower could sever the east guy wires of the Channel 4 tower, which in turn would ‘likely’ cause the Channel 4 tower to fall to the west, which in turn might impact an occupied home. The citations to the record are to maps and the Malouf report and testimony. However, there is no express support in these portions of the record for plaintiffs’ conclusion. Plaintiffs apparently infer that the Channel 4 guy wire could be severed, and if so, that the Channel 4 tower would likely fall into the area where there is an

occupied home. However, the inference is neither an obvious nor a necessary one from the evidence cited.

* * *

Because the Court cannot find from the record that the Board has received 'competent evidence' on this point, the Court must once again remand the case to the Board for the consideration of further evidence. The remand is a limited one, and the Court does not invite either party to invent new arguments not previously addressed. If competent evidence is presented to the Board that the tower setback is sufficient to prevent multiple tower failures from impacting occupied dwellings, and the Board once again affirms the rezoning decision, then the Court will lift the stay and deny a permanent injunction. If such evidence cannot be presented, then Court will grant the injunction. I do not like having this case dragging out any longer, but the law is what it is. The Court orders that the remand proceed in an expeditious manner so that the matter can be resolved as soon as possible.

The Court made it clear that the above issue is the only issue remaining for the Board of County Commissioners to decide.

Pursuant to the Court's Order, the Board of County Commissioners held two additional hearings and received evidence on the multiple tower failure issue. At the conclusion of the hearings, Commissioner McCasky stated: "Thank you. Mr. Chairman. After both hearings, I'd move that this board find that the tower setback is sufficient to prevent multiple tower failure from impacting dwellings occupied by persons other than the tower owner." Thereupon, the two other Commissioners voted "no" without comment. No further decision or resolution by the Board of County Commissioners was issued.

The matter went back to Judge Jackson and on May 23, 2006 he issued an order remanding the matter to the Board of County Commissioners for the third time. The Order states:

Competent evidence was presented [by Lake Cedar] that multiple tower failures would not impact dwellings occupied by anyone other than Lake Cedar. The County's planning and zoning provided such evidence. Lake Cedar's structural engineer provided similar evidence. A significant factor was that Lake Cedar, by its evidence, had acquired or leased all dwellings within the range of what theoretically could be impacted by a multiple tower failure. According to Lake Cedar's evidence, no one who is not associated with Lake Cedar will occupy any of these dwellings until the new tower is erected and the existing towers are removed.

The Board and the plaintiffs assert in their response to Lake Cedar's motion that competent evidence also presented that multiple tower failure could still impact occupied dwellings. The Court Disagrees. The contract 'evidence' consists largely of statements of counsel and speculation that Lake Cedar might have cut some side deals that would permit homeowners in the potential impact zone to remain in their homes, or that homeowners might force themselves back into the impact

zone upon the expiration of leases. Neither a lawyer's argument nor speculation constitutes competent evidence. The Court has compared the actual deeds and leases with the parties' comments about them and finds that the documents are consistent with Lake Cedar's characterization. (Citations omitted).

After making additional findings favorable to Lake Cedar, Judge Jackson stated "that the majority's vote [the Commissioners' 2 to 1 defeat of Commissioner McCasky's motion] is not supported by competent evidence of record." The Court noted that the resolution of this issue does not resolve the case stating:

The remand order instructed that if competent evidence were presented that multiple tower failure would not impact occupied dwellings, "*and the Board once again affirms the rezoning decision*" (emphasis added by the Court), the Court would lift the stay and deny a permanent injunction. The message was, and is, that the Board must either affirm or reject the proposed rezoning. The Board is entitled to make the decision, but it is also obligated to make the decision.

* * *

There does not appear to be a need for additional evidence. The record is voluminous, and all interested parties on both sides of the debate have been given an ample opportunity to be heard. The responsibility of the Board now is to review the record and then make a decision on the proposed rezoning. Whatever decision is made must be supported by an explanation of the basis of the decision, which need not be expressed in legalistic terms." Only by that means can the interested parties know what the reasons for the decision were. Likewise, only by that means can whichever party is aggrieved by the decision, and ultimately the Court, make an informed decision as to whether the record contains competent evidence supporting the decision. So long as there is competent evidence, it makes no difference that there may competent evidence to the contrary. The Court will affirm whatever decision is made, so long as it can be shown that there is competent evidence in the record that supports the decision.

The Court remanded the case to the Board for the third time stating: "whether the Board takes further argument or evidence is for the Board to determine. The Court directs the Board to proceed with all due speed to bring this matter to a conclusion."

As of June 23, 2006, the Board has yet to act on the remand.

When the permanent injunction is lifted, it is expected that Jefferson County will formally approve the Lake Cedar Site Development Plan and record it. All other steps in the Site Plan approval process have been completed. At that time, Lake Cedar will file for the necessary building permit. All documentation for the building permit is complete and ready for filing. Neither will be issued, however, until the Court's injunction is lifted. Construction will start as soon as is reasonably practical after the required permits are issued (weather permitting).

The status of the design and equipment is as follows:

Tower: the purchase contract has been signed and the tower design work has been completed and paid for.

Antennas/Transmission Line: the purchase contract with Dielectric Corp. for the antennas has been signed and the design completed and the antennas are ready for manufacture. The transmission line has been purchased and is in storage.

Building/Site Preparation: the general contractor contract with Calcon Construction has been signed. Construction documents are complete and have been filed with the local authorities which have completed review. All significant materials and services bids are complete and subcontractors selected. The structural steel for the tower has been purchased. The Site Plan is complete, including location of access passages for trucks and materials and construction can proceed with minimal notice.

It should be noted that Lake Cedar has placed in escrow, for the benefit of the County, \$551,113 to guaranty the removal of the existing towers and buildings and \$831,942 to guaranty completion of the quasi-public improvements required by the Site Development Plan at the site.